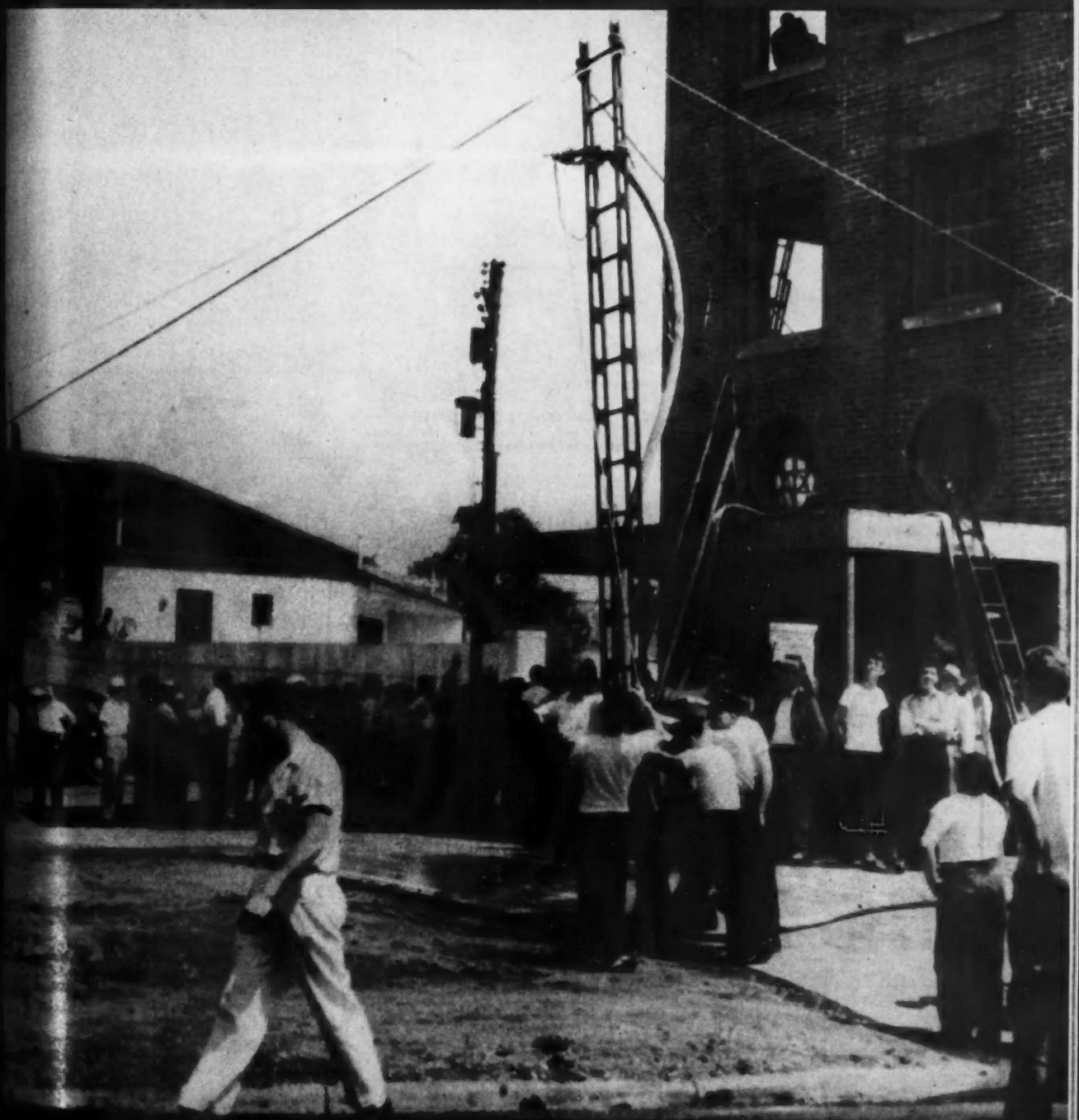
AUGUST 1948

FIREMEN

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR • NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

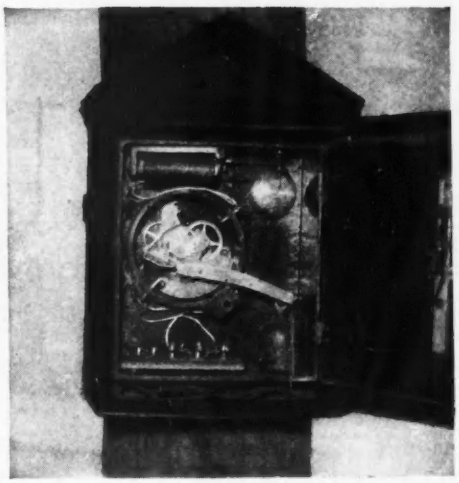


WHY CITIES *Prefer*
GAMEWELL

TWO GOOD REASONS ARE:
ECONOMY AND DEPENDABILITY

Gamewell Fire Alarm Box, 1868 Model
Normal Position

1868



Gamewell Fire Alarm Box, 1868 Model
Doors Open, Exposing Mechanism

Prior to the adoption of our trade mark "Gamewell and Clenched Fist" the year of manufacture was cast on the outer cases of our boxes.

The box shown above, Code Number 62, manufactured and installed in 1868, is still in service at Oxford and Hammond Streets, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

This box has never been subjected to factory reconditioning, yet after 80 years of continuous service the mechanism is untarnished, shows no perceptible signs of wear, and continues to send test and fire signals with unfailing accuracy.

We invite your inquiry.

1948

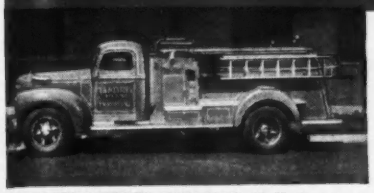
The Modern Fire Alarm Box
Three-Fold Type (Being Operated)

THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

NEWTON UPPER FALLS 64, MASSACHUSETTS

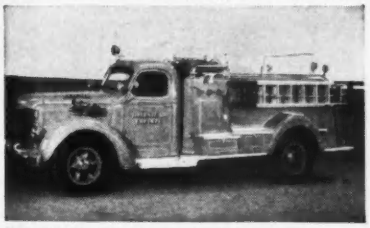
In Canada: Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal

AIRPLANE CRASH FIRE



TRI-CITIES AIRPORT, ENDICOTT, N. Y. *Standard FMC Fog Fire Fighter for airport serving Endicott, Binghamton and Johnson City, N. Y.*

SPRINGFIELD, PA. *Standard FMC Fog Fire Fighter delivered to Springfield Fire Dept.*



HALLSTEAD, PA. *Standard FMC Fog Fire Fighter delivered to Hallstead Fire Dept.*

It takes fast action to put out the fire in time to save lives. Fire apparatus must be positive and quick, so that advance can be made right up to the point of rescue without danger to the fireman.

Wartime experience on airplane crash fires proved this kind of quick action is possible with the FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighter. The wartime records of hundreds of FMC units show many lives were saved.

Beyond comparison for saving planes and also invaluable for all other types of airport fires, here's what the FMC Unit provides:

1. **Two high-pressure hose lines, discharging 30 gallons per minute each.**
2. **Gun pressure—650 lbs.**
3. **Pump pressure—850 lbs.**

In airplane fires, FMC Units use high-pressure water fog only, at high velocity, to cut right through to the rescue point. Hundreds of these same units are now serving cities, towns and villages for regular fire fighting. Investigate FMC for *your* department.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES APPROVED

LAUREL, MD. *FMC Fog Fire Fighter recently delivered to Laurel Volunteer Fire Department.*

MIDDLEBURG, VA. *FMC Fog Fire Fighter delivered to Middleburg Volunteer Fire Dept.*

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MD. *Standard FMC Fog Fire Fighter delivered to Baltimore Municipal Airport. Carries its own water supply and complete fire fighting equipment. Provides two guns of 30 gallons each at 650 lbs. nozzle pressure, with pump pressure at 850 lbs.*

FMC *Original* HIGH-PRESSURE FOG FIRE FIGHTER

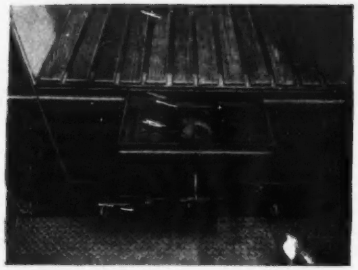
CAN BE MOUNTED ON MOST STANDARD TRUCK CHASSIS

FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO., DEPT. 127, LANSING 4, MICH. • BEAN-CUTLER DIVISION, 426 JULIAN ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

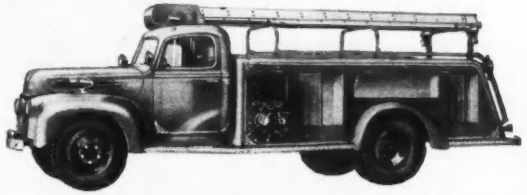
BUILDERS OF BEAN HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPS FOR OVER 60 YEARS

DARLEY 185 TYPE S500 PUMP



SPECIAL BOOSTER TANK FILLER DRAWER

The special filler drawer built into the rear of the 400 gallon booster tank is a new Champion engineering feature. Takes water faster than you can pour it. Shown in open position. Cutaway view of strainer to show the positive seal 4 inch shutoff valve. In closed position the filler drawer fits flush.



A custom body in every way with nothing skimped or saved in design, construction, materials, workmanship. Yet available at moderate cost.

Any Chief would take justifiable pride of ownership with this Champion in his Department.

And it's every bit as good as it looks.

Write for NEW Fire Apparatus Booklet

W. S. DARLEY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1908 CHICAGO 12, ILL.

Firemen

Volume 15 Number 8

WARREN Y. KIMBALL, EDITOR
OWEN L. DELLA LUCCA, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
CHARLES S. MORGAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER

Published monthly for the fire service members of the

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

A VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
60 BATTERYMARCH ST., BOSTON 10, MASS.

PERCY BUGBEE, GENERAL MANAGER
ROBERT S. MOULTON, TECHNICAL SECRETARY
HORATIO BOND, CHIEF ENGINEER

Contents for August 1948

Washington, D. C. Fire Rescue Squads Equipped with New Foam Making Device . . . 6
Fire Advisors Meet for Civilian Defense Planning . . . 6
Maryland Firemen Choose Officers at 56th Annual Convention . . . 6
NFPA Books . . . 6
Mutual Aid Assignments for Montgomery County, Maryland . . . 7
Organization of Rural Fire Control Program in Montana by Counties . . . 7
"I'm No. 5's Dog — Whoes Dog Are You?" . . . 8
Current Developments in Firemen's Training, by W. A. Ross 10
Rural Pumper, Waterloo, Iowa . . . 11
North-East-West-South — Many Communities Suffer by Fires as High Losses Continue . . . 12
Rockland, Maine, Tank Truck Equipped for Varied Service 14
Membership Report . . . 16
Coming Events . . . 18
North Carolina Fire College . . . 18
New York State Fire Training Program Offered to Counties 20
Booklet Discusses Fire Doors . . . 20
Northwestern Pennsylvania Firemen Plan 18th Convention 20
Manufacturers' Announcements . . . 22

THE cover picture shows an improvised water tower formed with ladder and hose demonstrated at the North Carolina fire college at Durham, N. C. during June. See story on page 18.

THE increasing number of windowless buildings is giving fire officials considerable concern particularly where old structures are remodeled so as to close openings in exterior walls normally available for fire department access. Many modern fire resistive buildings are designed and built without exterior window openings, with automatic sprinkler protection, and with sufficient exits. Such buildings may not prove unduly hazardous to occupants and firemen assuming that there is no failure of the sprinkler system.

The chief concern of fire department officials is with "fronts" or facades built without openings on old buildings having wood-joisted floor construction, lacking sprinkler protection, without adequate exit facilities, and with unprotected vertical openings which permit the rapid spread of fire from floor to floor. However, both new and old buildings constructed or remodeled without openings in the outer walls introduce possibilities of delayed detection of fire, delayed alarm, and the hazards of lack of access and lack of ventilation for fire department operations. Also, where no access panels are provided the fire department may find it necessary to do considerable damage to ornamental fronts, including costly laminated glass, in order to gain quick access to prevent extension of even a small blaze.

Most building codes now in force require access panels in glass block wall panels only. In many cases there are no building code provisions requiring means of access through other types of enclosures such as porcelain enamel metal facades on combustible backing which are extremely difficult for firemen to force open. Incidentally, glass block panels are recognized by Underwriters Laboratories as suitable for panel walls restricted to openings not exceeding 120 sq. ft. in area, but are not considered suitable for bearing walls.

Fire department authorities consulted regarding windowless buildings suggest the following provisions for building codes:

Openings affording readily accessible entrance to interior areas for fire fighting shall be provided in the exterior walls along open spaces as follows:

1. In every story up to and including the sixth, there shall be at least one opening in every wall that is accessible for fire fighting.

2. There shall not be more than 150 ft. of such wall without such an opening.

3. Openings for this purpose shall be obvious or plainly marked, and shall be not less than 40 in. wide nor less than 72 in. high.

4. Sill height on the access opening shall not be greater than 34 in. above the floor level.

The solution to the problem is complex and serious. It is obvious that there are conditions which should make mandatory provision of supervised automatic sprinkler systems in structures without wall openings for rescue or fire fighting. Also of vital importance is the proper design and safeguards for air conditioning equipment which is essential in such buildings. Air conditioning systems must be designed to serve as adequate fire and smoke vents, but so controlled by means of dampers activated by thermostats or photo electric cells that they cannot spread the fire from section to section or circulate heat and smoke in the building.

Perhaps the best advice to the fire fighter is to consider each of these buildings on its own merit and make plans in advance for emergency access. Perhaps there are side or rear entrances that can be used for access, at least in event of minor fires, without necessity of damage to costly ornamental fronts where such damage might run into hundreds or even thousands of dollars. The problem is one that the fire department should discuss with both building management and with local building department officials before a fire occurs.

OF 1,670 fire departments serving communities of less than 5,000 population and reporting data on their fire equipment to the NFPA, some 624 departments or 37.3 percent have only one fire truck, 732 departments or 43.7 percent have two fire trucks, 196 departments or 11.7 percent have three fire trucks, 118 departments or 7.3 percent have more than three fire trucks.

A number of communities, particularly in sparsely settled rural areas, still have fire departments depending upon hand drawn hose reels and chemicals. Departments reporting two fire trucks frequently had one pumper and one water tank truck or an old chemical truck.

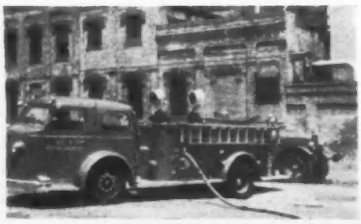
Where the make of truck was indicated (although not asked for) at least 90 percent indicated that the apparatus for these small departments was assembled on small commercial truck chassis.

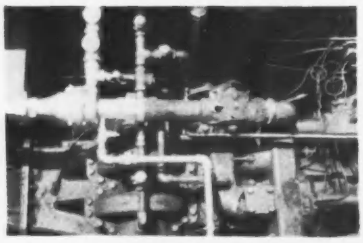
Every small department should be encouraged to maintain at least two pieces of fire apparatus so that one machine will be ready to roll at all times if repairs or maintenance puts one truck temporarily out of service.

W. S. DARLEY & CO. CHICAGO 12, ILL. ESTABLISHED 1908
Write for NEW Fire Apparatus Booklet

Washington, D. C. Fire Rescue Squads Equipped with New Foam Making Device

ON June 15, at the plant of the Washington Gas Light Company the District of Columbia Fire Department under Chief Clement Murphy demonstrated a new foam proportioner developed by Superintendent of Machinery I. J. Dalstrom. The foam proportioners have been installed on one of the discharge connections of each of two new American La France cab-ahead of engine pumpers assigned to Rescue Squads 1 and 2. The pumpers, one 1,000 gpm and the other 750 gpm (both at 150 psi) have squad type bodies. The booster tanks carry 95 gallons of foam making liquid with a supply line to the proportioner (shown below attached to the pump) which draws in the foam liquid by the Venturi principle.





Demonstration of new foam proportioner on DCFD rescue trucks.

In the demonstration, the pumper was supplied by a 2½-in. hydrant line and the foam was discharged through another 2½-in. line connected to the pump outlet having a proportioner. The stream was discharged at a rate approaching 1,000 gpm through an open playpipe using both 1¾ and 2-in. tips. Both natural gas and gasoline fires (shown above) were extinguished by the foam. One interesting feature of the new proportioner is that one Venturi intake is piped to utilize exhaust gases from the motor in developing the foam. For some years the D.C. Fire Department has maintained a foam truck available on call to large flammable liquid fires but, with the present situation where flammable liquid fires including airplane crashes or gasoline tank truck fires are a possibility at any time, it was determined to equip both Rescue Squads with foam making equipment which would make large calibre foam streams for Class B fires available almost instantly in any part of the District of Columbia, with the foam truck serving as back-up equipment which could be brought to the scene before the foam supply on the rescue trucks is depleted.

Maryland Firemen Choose Officers at 56th Annual Convention

AT their 56th annual convention held at Ocean City, Maryland, June 22–25, the Maryland State Firemen's Association elected E. Landon Walston of Preston as president succeeding Charles R. Stallings, Jr., of Pikesville. David S. Tuhoey of Cabin John became first vice-president and James Jarman of Ocean City, second vice-president. Secretary B. R. Benson, 3rd, of Cockeysville, Treasurer William A. Wilson of Midland, and Rev. James W. Minter of Glyndon, Chaplain, were re-elected.

In addition to a parade of modern fire apparatus, fireworks, bathing beauty contest to choose "Miss Firefighter," the conference included a number of serious talks on fire fighting and fire protection and a comedy playlet "Is This Your Fire Department" stressing how a volunteer fire department should not be run if fire fighting efficiency is desired. The convention voted to return to Ocean City again next year.

FIRE ADVISERS MEET FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PLANNING

Picture taken at The Pentagon, Arlington Co., Va., of the representative group of fire advisers who met June 23-25 with Chief Frank C. McAuliffe and the Director of U. S. Civil Defense Planning of the Office of Secretary of Defense. Chief McAuliffe is in charge of the Chicago Insurance Patrols and President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and is serving as Fire Adviser to CDP. Left to right in front: Capt. F. T. Kenner, USCG, Jay W. Stevens, National Board of Fire Underwriters, San Francisco, Chief John Alderson, Los Angeles, Russell J. Hopley, Director, CDP, Chief Frank McAuliffe, Lt.-Col. Barnet W. Beers, CDP, Batt. Chief William H. Ronan, Washington, D. C. Rear rows: Orville J. Emory, USN, Horace Nance, Chief Engineer, Long Lines Div., Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. and Chief, Technical Div., CDP, Chief George McAlpine, Oklahoma City, Allen G. Barry, Organizational Planning Div., CDP, H. E. Hilton, Fire Waste Council, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Gifford Cook, USAF, George W. Clough, Fire Marshal, Nassau County, N. Y., and Chairman, Fire Marshals' Section, National Fire Protection Association, Chief A. J. Mullaney, Chicago, George W. Richardson, International Association of Fire Fighters, John West, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Philadelphia, Horatio Bond, National Fire Protection Association, Chief Edward Wischer, Milwaukee, Chief Henry Chase, Miami, Deputy Chief William H. Taubert, New York, G. W. Lanier, USA, Calvin Lauber, National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, and J. Vincent Marean, Washington, D. C., Fire Department. Other consultants not present when the pictures were taken included, Chief Paul Heinz, New Haven, Chief Clement Murphy, Washington, D. C., Clarence F. Castle, USA, Fred Shepperd, Fire Engineering Magazine, and Chief Frank Murphy, New York.

Mutual Aid Assignment for Montgomery County, Maryland

ELEVEN fire departments, paid and volunteer, in Montgomery County, Maryland, have banded together in a mutual aid plan covering a large suburban area north of Washington, D. C. Unique in the plan developed by the Mutual Aid Committee of the Montgomery Association of Volunteer Firemen is an excellent assignment or "running book" giving the response of apparatus on first, second, third, and fourth alarms from various "box" locations designated in the communities covered by the plan. Only one community has as yet installed the actual street fire alarm boxes, but numbers have been assigned to the entire area.

The mutual aid system covering 43 pieces of fire apparatus and fire department ambulances of which 20 are radio equipped, was placed in effect June 14, 1948. Only the chief officer in charge of a fire can put the mutual aid plan in operation or order a multiple alarm. Chairman of the Committee is Chief Joseph A. Giammatteo of Glen Echo, and the 106-page running book was prepared under the direction of Chief Melvin E. McBride of Tacoma Park. The cost of the running book to each department was $10 and this includes the cost of future additions that may be made.

There are three control points from which mutual aid calls are dispatched by radio or telephone. These are the County Fire Board or the police dispatchers at Chevy Chase or Rockville. No fire companies will leave their own area except upon direction of one of the control offices and each company is to keep the control offices informed of any apparatus and companies out of service.

Copies of the assignment books have been posted in the central alarm board for adjoining Prince Georges County and at Fire Alarm Headquarters in Washington, D. C. as both of these organizations are requested to send companies on either third or fourth alarms in areas adjacent to their own territory.

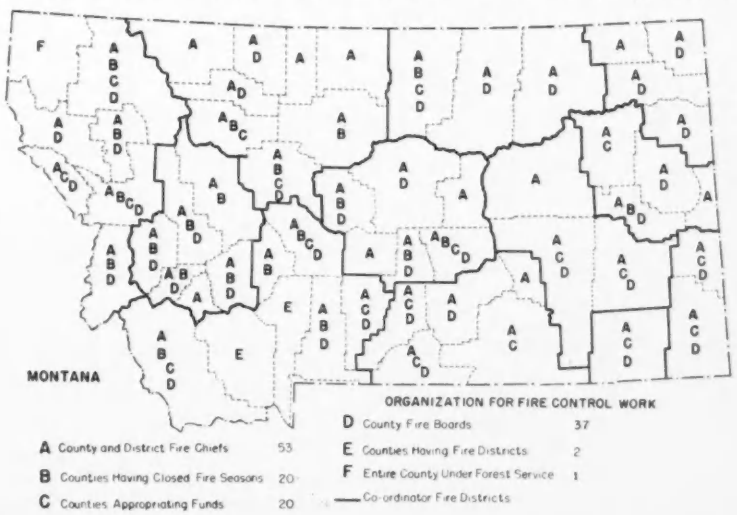
The following departments and pieces of apparatus are now participating in the Montgomery County Mutual Aid Plan: Silver Spring, 6 pumps, 1 squad, 1 aerial; Tacoma Park, 3 pumps, 1 ambulance; Kensington, 3 pumps, 1 high pressure, 2 ambulances; Cabin John, 3 pumps; Glen Echo, 3 pumps, 1 ambulance; Chevy Chase, 3 pumps; Bethesda, 3 pumps, 1 aerial; Sandy Spring, 4 pumps; Burtonville, 1 pump, 1 high pressure; Hillandale, 3 pumps; U. S. Naval Ordinance, 3 pumps.

Instructions accompanying the mutual aid plan direct that, in general, all radio signals between the fire ground and the fire board or police dispatchers be given over one set, except for purely fire ground intercommunication.

The running book provides for four alarms with two fire departments responding to each alarm except for a large department such as Silver Springs which sends 4 pumps, 1 squad, and 1 aerial in its own first alarm district. On all multiple alarms the Silver Springs and Bethesda fire department stations are covered because these are best located to provide protection to all congested areas of the county when a number of fire companies are out of quarters.

Each piece of apparatus has a county dispatch number which also serves as a radio number where the apparatus is radio equipped. In general, the first digit of the number is a code number indicating the fire department. The fire alarm location numbers also have been assigned to indicate various fire company districts. Where fire companies are not assigned to an alarm to which their department responds they are shown in the book as being in reserve for subsequent calls. On each alarm the companies due on the next higher alarm are notified to stand by ready for a call. In event a company cannot provide adequate manpower to meet its assignment promptly the next due company is directed to respond to complete the assignment.

Organization of Rural Fire Control Program in Montana by Counties


MONTANA
ORGANIZATION FOR FIRE CONTROL WORK
A County and District Fire Chiefs 53
B Counties Having Closed Fire Seasons 20
C Counties Appropriating Funds 20
D County Fire Boards 37
E Counties Having Fire Districts 2
F Entire County Under Forest Service 1
Co-ordinator Fire Districts

MONTANA is making a commendable record in rural fire protection through the operation of the Montana Rural Fire Fighters Service, a cooperative and volunteer organization on the part of federal and state agencies interested in fire prevention and control. A state rural fire control law provides for a fire fighting organization in each county, authorizes each Board of County Commissioners to appoint county and district fire chiefs, appropriate money for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, and to declare closed fire seasons during the peak of fire hazards.

Mr. Rutledge Parker, State Forester, is secretary of the Montana Rural Fire Fighters Service which boasts of 2,000 volunteer fire fighters, largely farmers and ranchers, who volunteer their services for rural fire protection. George W. Gustafson, state coordinator for the organization, estimates that half a million dollars worth of rural property was saved by the organization last year. This is not merely a wild guess. A mimeographed bulletin "Rural Fire Flashes" issued by the coordinator lists the fires in each county, the estimated loss, and the estimated value saved, as well as the number of fire fighters attending.

As shown on the accompanying map of Montana, 53 of the 56 counties of the state have county and district fire chiefs, 2 counties have fire districts, and 1 is entirely protected by the Forest Service. Twenty counties had closed fire seasons. Twenty appropriated funds for rural protection, and 37 have county fire boards.

Last March a state-wide meeting was held to review the progress of the work and make plans for the coming year. Numerous county meetings including fire schools have been held. A committee on rural fire fighting equipment is at work. Fire prevention literature is being distributed.

Several counties have purchased rural fire trucks and it is estimated that some 2,500 back pack pumps and numerous other fire fighting tools have been provided. Suggestions have also been given for the conversion of weed sprayers into fire fighting units.

"I am No. 5's Dog Whoes Dog are You?"

"This story is reprinted from NEWS FROM HOME, *official publication of The Home Insurance Company, through courtesy of its author, Kenneth H. Dunshee."*

"NO. 5's DOG" used to run with Passaic Engine No. 5 of Paterson, New Jersey, in the 1850's, and attached to his collar was the engraved sterling silver tag illustrated above, which, despite the misspelling, showed to whom he belonged. Without a doubt, he wore this badge of office proudly and, like countless other dogs who have had their day in firehouses, took his responsibilities most seriously.

Time was when every firehouse boasted a canine mascot, friend and companion of men and horses, and, in many cases, a determined attendant at every fire. Trotting dangerously close to the flashing heels of a three-horse hitch, the firehouse dogs used to be part of the thrilling scene as the engines dashed to a fire. When the apparatus was motorized, the dogs vanished from firehouses for a time. Eventually, however, they began to reappear and now, as in the old days, most fire companies have a pet.

Though many persons believe that the Dalmatian is the traditional fire dog, this breed has become popular with firemen in comparatively recent years. In the early days the mascots were breeds of all descriptions, many of which may be seen in pictures of old-time fire companies like those shown in this article. Originally watchdogs, in America the Dalmations were at first strictly coach dogs because of their good manners with horses. Naturally the intelligent and obedient Dalmatians made excellent fire dogs, but probably the predominance of these old-fashioned coach dogs, at any rate in New York's firehouses, is due to the fact that many of them are offspring of famous departmental Dalmatians.

Whatever the breed, fire dogs have won a permanent place in the annals of fire fighting. Like the men they serve, these dogs realize that they have a duty to perform and they do their job conscientiously. Closed in an upstairs room when an alarm came in, a dog named Mickey, of Rescue Squad No. 2, crashed right through a glass door panel in his determination to be on hand. This same dog used to sleep on the driver's seat at night in order to be ready. First "man" off the truck at a fire, Mickey proved many times that he could take it, and often ran up quite a veterinarian's bill.

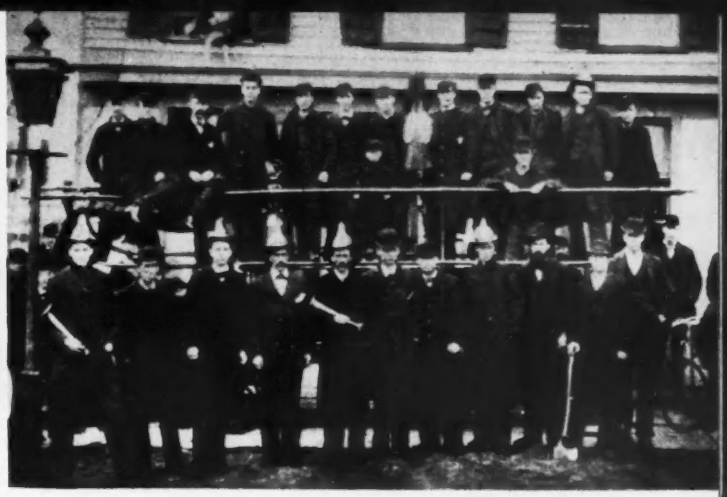
Like their masculine companions, fire dogs often suffer injuries, burns, bruises and sometimes lose their lives in the call of duty. Though it's strictly against rules to let dogs into burning buildings, firemen sometimes have a hard time keeping their devoted mascots out. In the New York Fire Department the story is told that when the surgeon arrived on the top floor of a blazing building to treat a fireman who had severed an artery, he found a dog lying beside the unconscious victim, solicitously licking his hand. A dog named Rex always knew when one of his men had been injured and plainly showed his agitation. If a man had to be taken to the hospital, Rex insisted on going along in the ambulance.

The dog's devotion is always amply returned by the firemen on whom it is lavished, and profound is the grief in a firehouse when anything befalls a pet. Many years ago the volunteer firemen of Vigilant Engine No. 6 of Paterson, New Jersey, had a dog who was their great pal and companion and who could always be found at the firehouse except when he accompanied them to fires. This dog had an enemy, however, a laborer who used to pass the house twice a day on his way to and from work and who took delight in teasing him. After this had gone on for some time it finally got beyond the dog's endurance and he went for his tormenter who killed the dog with his shovel. The exact details of what happened to the man at the hands of the firemen are perhaps fortunately, lost to memory, but old-timers around Paterson still have a feeling that his treatment was far from gentle.

The dog's sorrowing pals buried him with full honors and contributed their money to buy the headstone illustrated on next page. Of particular interest is the use of the word "murdered," which, though not usually applied to the killing of animals, is an indication of the feelings the men had for their dog. The word "Mouse" carved beneath "Gone

After stealing the limelight, prima donna fire dog decided to take a nap. Old photograph of Union Hose No. 5

Washington Hose Co. and their mascot



Dog watched from window when Hunter Engine No. 4, Long Island City, had picture taken

but not forgotten" refers to the dog's pet name; his official name, Bulger, was incised across the top of the stone.

Instead of going to fires, it is the duty of some dogs to guard the firehouse while the men are out. The famous Dalmatian Dottie of No. 4 Truck in New York, many of whose descendants are now presiding over other firehouses, was noted as a fierce watchdog. Rags wouldn't allow anyone to enter who wasn't in uniform. He relaxed his vigilance, however, when it came to the neighborhood telegraph boys, whose uniform he evidently thought was all right. A dog named Rex hated policemen and refused to permit one on the premises. Two who underestimated his firmness were bitten.

Several of the smart fire dogs line up with the men at roll call and answer to their name with a sharp bark. A few, it is said, have learned how to ring the bell on the truck by batting the clapper with a paw. Most of them can "count" the fire signal bells. They rouse from their sleep and listen attentively when the gong begins to strike. As soon as their number is passed, they go back to their nap, but if their box comes in, they leap into the seat beside the driver and bark excitedly at the men.

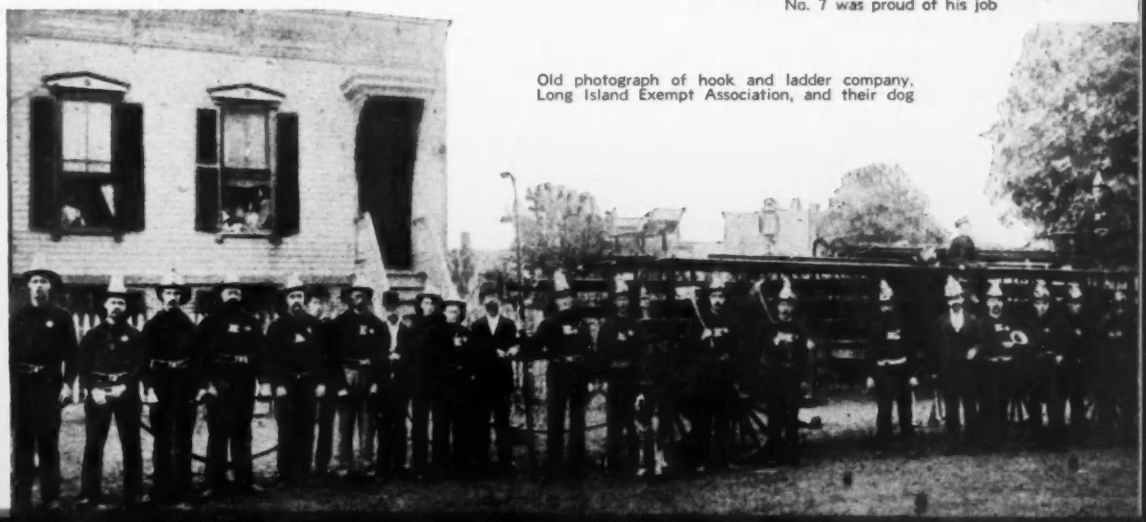
In the old days a story was told of a dog named Barney who used to act as a pathmaker for the horses of his company. As soon as an alarm came in, he would dash out of the house and down the street, yelping a warning that the engine was coming and that traffic must stand aside. His threatening bark caused absent-minded people to clear the way at street crossings, and the driver of the engine used to assert that his horses showed increased confidence and speed when Barney piloted their advance. At fires he would bark encouragement to the men on the job while he guarded the tools and other articles in the hose wagons.

On one occasion Barney's intelligence and sense of duty were illustrated in a remarkable way, according to the story that used to be told in his firehouse. The company had responded to a still alarm by dispatching several men to the scene of the fire where it was found necessary to send for the engine. Then Barney was directed to bring the engine at once and he immediately did so, for his return to quarters without the men was understood to mean that the assistance of the other firemen and equipment was required. If this tale is somewhat hard to believe, at least it illustrates the loyalty firemen have for their faithful mascots. *(To be continued)*

Members of the old Vigilant volunteer fire company in Georgetown, D. C., placed memorial to "Bush" in front wall of station, subsequently a bottling plant.

Without any doubt the greyhound of Steinway Hose No. 7 was proud of his job

Vigilant Engine Co. 6 had this stone made in memory of their pet



Old photograph of hook and ladder company, Long Island Exempt Association, and their dog

Current Developments in Firemen's Training

Annual report of the Committee on Firemen's Training
Prepared for the NFPA 52nd Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., May 10–13, 1948

by
W. A. Ross, *Chairman*
Consultant, Public Service Training U. S. Office of Education

IT is always a pleasant duty to present the annual report of the Committee on Firemen's Training. While not as large as many N.F.P.A. Committees, it is an active group at present composed of 27 members. Two meetings a year are held; one at the time of the N.F.P.A. Annual Meeting; the other at the time of the annual Fire Department Instructors' Conference in Memphis.

The primary aim of the Committee is to promote effective training of firemen in cooperation with other agencies, and to develop source materials for such training. Into this aim are fitted worthwhile projects with specific objectives. The Committee decides on the projects to be undertaken from time to time. Such projects are carried to completion by subcommittees and special committees appointed from the membership of the main Committee. Committees are often supplemented with able technical consultants. As rapidly as sub and special committees complete their work, they are dissolved and the personnel reassigned to other undertakings. Thus, an efficient use is made of member talents and energies.

The most recent publication prepared by our Committee and published by the National Fire Protection Association is "A Reference List for Firemen's Training," which was released in April. The objective here was "to develop an up-to-date reference list or bibliography which will be helpful to persons engaged in the training of firemen." Those of you who have taken time to look over this bulletin will recognize its value immediately. It is expected that rather frequent revisions of this publication will be made to keep it current.

Projects which the N.F.P.A. Committee on Firemen's Training has under way at present, are as follows:

1. *Guide for Training Pump Operators.* Work has been under way for some time on this publication based on a definite need repeatedly expressed by firemen in various parts of the country. The objective is to prepare practical usable instructional materials on the operation of pumpers based on the actual jobs which pump men must do. When completed it will be just as the title implies, a guide for training in three parts in simple step-by-step language. It will be valuable in the hands of either the instructor or the learner.

2. *The Individual Fireman's Responsibility in Public Relations.* As a result of training programs carried on in the various states over a period of years, additional training needs are uncovered from time to time. Among them is this one, and our objective is to develop source materials that will be of value to fire departments in offering instruction along this line beamed toward the individual fireman. Few subjects are more important or need more continuous attention than public relations. To establish good public relations is one thing; to maintain them is something else.

3. *Evolutions Manuals.* Another Committee project which has been under way for some time is concerned with the improved teaching of basic fire evolutions. Everyone closely connected with fire fighting recognizes that a manual of instructions, largely in the printed word, is difficult for either instructor or learner to follow. Sets of operative directions on how to perform certain jobs are much more intelligible when done pictorially with a minimum of the printed word. Due to the fact that interest in the teaching of evolutions is so widespread and varied, it was felt by members of the N.F.P.A. Committee on Firemen's Training that anything attempted in this field should be a broad cooperative effort with other fire groups directly concerned with training. Accordingly, there was formulated about two years ago an objective worded as follows: "To prepare for instructional purposes, in cooperation with representatives of the Fire Department Instructors' Conference and the International Association of Fire Chiefs pictorial manuals on basic fire evolutions accompanied by film strips and motion pictures, if possible."

After a great deal of planning and preliminary work on the part of a Joint Committee on Evolutions composed of three representatives each from the National Fire Protection Association, the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the Fire Department Instructors' Conference, the first set of about 200 pictures covering ladder evolutions were taken at the University of Maryland in April 1947. The photography was ably handled through the generous cooperation of the Washington, D. C., Fire Department. Participants in the staged photographs were supplied by several Maryland fire departments, as were the ladder trucks and other necessary equipment.

Naturally, it has been necessary to retake some of the original step-by-step ladder "shots" after a careful review of them was made. The necessary additional "shots" will be taken in October after which, it is hoped, the first in a series of pictorial evolutions manuals can be printed and released through the National Fire Protection Association.

4. *The Fireman and Electricity.* The demand for helpful teaching material on this subject has been clear and continuous. About two years ago a subcommittee was appointed to look into the advisability of undertaking a publication dealing with this subject in connection with which there has been no little controversy and disagreement. That subcommittee is still at work, and letters come in every few weeks pointing out the fact that far too little dependable literature is available to fireman trainers on this subject. Eventually it is hoped that additional source material can be made available that will clearly point out electrical hazards likely to be encountered by firemen, provide suggestions for coping with these hazards, and emphasize cautions.

5. *Multiple Company Operations.* The objective here is to develop source materials which will suggest ways and means of securing coordinated action between several fire companies at the scene of a fire. Apparently little appropriate instructional material is available on this subject compared to other phases of fire fighting.

IN addition to the five specific projects now under way, the Committee is also engaged in other promotional and cooperative training activities: assisting in gathering data for annual compilations on the status of firemen's training such as appeared in the March 1948 issue of FIREMEN magazine; assisting with periodic revisions and improvements of "Municipal Fire Administration" published by the International City Managers' Association; and assisting with revision of fire training publications of the U. S. Office of Education.

At the conclusion of both the semi-annual and the annual meetings of our Committee, the complete minutes — including discussion on various items — are mimeographed and put in the hands of the 27 members. Each subcommittee and special committee chairman is responsible for calling his own group together and keeping them informed as necessary in order to move that particular project forward. Notifications and correspondence help to keep members up to date between regular meetings. Occasionally a project is set aside in light of developments which indicate the wisdom of such a move.

While the Committee does not maintain a speakers' bureau, many of its

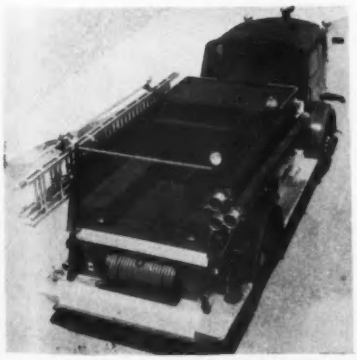
members appear each year on programs of fire meetings held in various sections of the United States. They also serve as instructors for courses offered to upgrade fire prevention and fire fighting efficiency. Typical of the gatherings in which such service is rendered are: the annual meetings of national fire organizations, state and zone fire schools, state conventions of firemen, state fire chiefs' meetings, instructor training courses, officer training courses, operational courses, and similar meetings.

In the past four months it has been the good fortune of the Chairman to confer with vocational education leaders from about 35 States. May I say that at no previous time has their interest been any keener in firemen's training than at the present time. This is also true of contacts with all fire organizations concerned with and responsible for the training of personnel.

No one will ever be able to chalk up firemen's training as "completed." It must continue; it must be expanded and it must be improved as time goes on. While some 50,000 were reported as enrolled in measured instruction during the year ended June 30, 1947, and at least that many more were in classes for which no reports were available, this is still a rather small percentage of the total number of firemen — paid and volunteer — in America today. We must move forward steadily and intelligently.

* * *

Rural Pumper, Waterloo, Iowa



American—LaFrance—Foamite Corp. recently delivered this 750 gpm (at 150 psi) rural pumper to Waterloo, Iowa. The truck has 150 in. wheelbase with all wheel drive. It carries 500 gallons of water, 1200 ft. 2½ in. hose, 500 ft. 1½-in. hose. The truck will protect 27 square miles of rural area surrounding the city.

★ 75 YEARS OF SERVICE ★

1873 1948

Back in 1873 this Company started manufacturing pumps — we have never stopped. Today our Barton-American fire pumps are operating throughout the country — yes, even the world. These 75 years of continued service and experience are your guarantee of quality.

THE ABOVE FIRE TRUCK is equipped with our Barton-American, Duplex-Multi-Stage, Centrifugal, Midship Mounted Fire Pump, which can be mounted on any commercial chassis. It is the *only* two-stage fire pump with three distinct operating characteristics. *No other pump has this feature.*

A Real Mark of Distinction

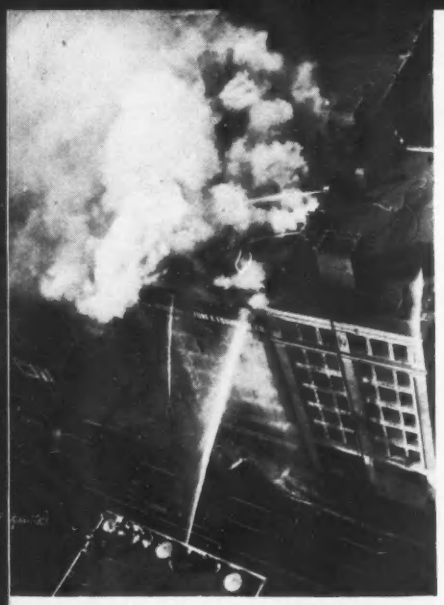
75th ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN-MARSH PUMPS, INC.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

North East W

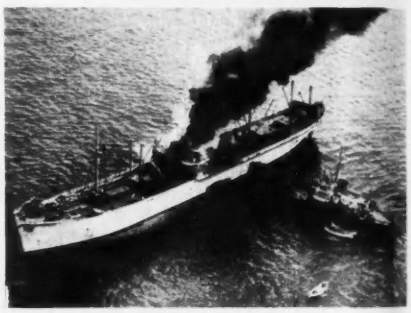
Many Communities Suffer Big Fires



←**Pittsburgh, Pa.** *Wide World*
Fire at top of 8-story office furniture warehouse caused loss estimated in excess of $50,000 on July 1. Note stream from aerial ladder pipe (at left) and more powerful stream from mast nozzle of turret truck which was set across street to get proper angle of penetration. Other streams from lines hoisted to roof of adjoining building are also visible.

San Francisco, Calif. *S. F. Chronicle* →
Battalion Chief Joseph Kane died of suffocation and some 30 other firemen were overcome by smoky fire sweeping upward from basement of this unsprinklered two-story brick wood-joisted structure occupied by automotive parts, radios, heaters, and refrigerators, with cosmetic and soap dealers on the second floor. Occupant was arrested for illegal storage of twenty 50-gallon drums of lacquer thinner stored in basement, and which contributed to intensity and spread of fire. Nineteen heavy streams were provided by 19 engine, 6 hose, 8 ladder, 3 water tower, 1 rescue companies assisted by special units. Hose used totalled 28,700 ft. (see photo) including 13,200 ft. 3-in. and 12,100 ft. 2½-in., plus smaller sizes.

←**Sheffield, Ala.** *Acme*
The Sheffield Hotel, an unsprinklered 4-story brick wood-joisted commercial hotel erected in 1883 with subsequent additions, was destroyed with $300,000 loss by fire starting in an elevator pent house on June 14. The fire department had extinguished a fire in the pent house at 5:10 p.m. and made periodic checks up to 9:15 p.m. and everything appeared O.K. At 10:42 a passing motorist telephoned an alarm for fire extending through the roof and help was called from Florence, Tuscumbia, Muscle Shoals City, and from Reynolds Metal Co. Although there was no local alarm system, adequate exits and fire escapes enabled all occupants to escape with only one person taken down by ladder. Twelve hose streams protected exposures.



Off Delaware coast. *Wide World* →
The 5,000-ton Swedish *S.S. Dagmar Salen*, anchored and afire 10 miles off shore on July 3rd, with U.S.C.G. Cutter *Gentian* alongside battling flames sweeping bridge and quarters amidship. Note three lifeboats launched by crew of burning vessel before spread of flames was checked.

←**Tacoma, Wash.** *Wide World*
Wood flour explosion due to foreign material occurred on May 27 in the grinding room of this 2-story frame building covering 10,920 sq. ft. area on wood piling over water. Open stairway and elevator shaft coupled with lack of thermostatically controlled pre-action automatic sprinkler equipment permitted fire to sweep entire structure causing $61,500 loss. Fireboat monitors assisted hand lines in washing out burning wood flour.

Rockland, Me. *Sidney L. Cullen* →
Fire due to welding operations started May 13 under oil soaked second floor of this 2-story frame fish waste processing plant at a congested water front location remote from hydrants. Burning of acetylene hose added fuel to flames. Four pumpers, including help from Camden and Thomaston drafted from the harbor. Two trailer pumps worked from hydrants and C.G. Cutter *Snohomish* supplied one line. Sixteen streams were used. Loss $46,212.

←**Everett, Mass.** *Acme*
Explosion in Boston Consolidated Gas Co. converting plant due to ruptured steam line which released 70,000 gallons of tar oil over a large area causing one fatality and estimated $2,000,000 damage on May 15. Within 3 minutes 5 pumps and 3 ladders from Everett and 8 pumps and 1 ladder from Somerville, Chelsea, Revere, and Malden were responding to 3rd alarm radioed by Asst. Chief Scott. Boston sent 5 engine companies, 2 fireboats, 1 rescue to the fire. The outside departments also supplied 5 covering companies.

Atlantic City, N. J. *Wide World* →
An acting fire captain died of suffocation from fire sweeping upward from the ground floor heater room of the 4-story frame and brick-veneered Hotel Thurber on June 26. Before being controlled by 18 hose streams flames caused $70,000 loss. The first alarm was reported by occupants to fire station across street.

West South

Fires as High Losses Continue

Duluth, Minn. *Acme* →
Fire starting late at night, June 4, in the basement of an old 4-story brick wood-joisted furniture store resulted in a near conflagration and $1,000,000 loss. Flames crossed two streets and an alleyway. Four buildings were destroyed or badly damaged. Aggressive firemanship by 10 engine companies including help from Superior, Wis. and Proctor, Minn. stopped the fire with 31 hose streams. Various owners of the building where the fire started had considered but had failed to install automatic sprinklers since 1911.

←**Norfolk, Nebr.** *Wide World*
Fire starting during noon-hour May 27, from neglected gasoline fired tar kettle adjacent to a lumber shed destroyed a block of brick and frame business buildings within 30 minutes. Fire department responded to a belated telephone call with 1,000 gpm pumper and 2 men who sent a general alarm on arrival. Help was called by radio from Wisner, Pierce and Madison. Loss: $200,000.

Chicago, Ill. *Wide World* →
The 26-ft. auxiliary sloop *The Voyager* burned following an explosion immediately after refueling. Four persons were injured and 150 pleasure craft were endangered. The means of preventing such fires and explosions are covered in the 1948 edition of NFPA Fire Protection Standards for Motor Craft, 28 pp., 25c single copy, prepared by the NFPA Committee on Motor Craft.

←**Lowell, Mass.** *Lowell Sun*
Fire believed due to improper fusing (30 amp.) of lighting circuits occurred after midnight on June 5th, in a truck terminal of 1-story brick plank-on-timber construction. A fire alarm box at the plant was not used when a nearby watchman telephoned an alarm. Firemen pumping from a cistern and one available hydrant extinguished the fire with an estimated $6,000 building loss. However, bolts of woolen cloth on truck trailers in the terminal suffered $250,000 damage.

Roseburg, Ore. *Martin Photo Shop* →
Fire of undetermined origin started in the lumber cooling shed on May 22, and destroyed adjoining dry kilns plus lumber carriers and stackers. The main mill and planing shed although seriously exposed were saved by firemen. Two pumpers drafted from a log pond and others connected to hydrants utilizing the limited supplies available from 4-in. mains. After some delays outside help was obtained from a U. S. Veterans' Hospital and from the U. S. Forest Service.

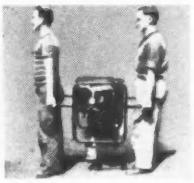
←**Springfield, Ill.** *Carrol C. Hall*
At 2:15 a.m. May 2, firemen returning from a dwelling fire found that flames started in an open elevator shaft due to lightning had involved 3 upper floors of a 6-story unsprinklered department store. Response of the entire department was delayed by other lightning fires. The 43-year-old structure, although built of fire retardant materials was vulnerable due to open stair and elevator shafts and combustible contents. Loss estimated $1,336,000.

South St. Paul, Minn. *Wide World* →
Fire starting in a stockyard shed on the Memorial Day holiday, swept over an 1,610 x 1,200 ft. area of stockyards and switching yards. The local fire department with three trucks was aided by 7 trucks from St. Paul. Due to the holiday water supplies were inadequate until packing plant fire pumps were started. Employees removed 2,000 head of cattle and horses, losing only 41 head. Two miles of track and 88 empty box cars were lost. Damage estimated at $912,300 but much greater exposed values were saved.

←**Detroit, Mich.** *Wide World*
The driver did not know that this tandem gasoline truck was afire until flagged to a stop. Two homes were destroyed and several other buildings damaged.

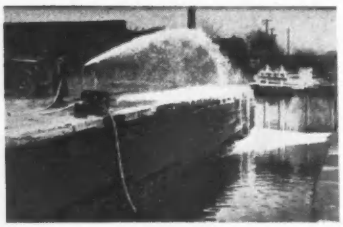
Lowell, Mass. *Wide World* →
Fire starting in a 4th floor room of old 5-story supply concern building is believed caused by an overheated television set, following a television party staged by occupants. Ventilation and access was obstructed by stock and plywood panels over windows. Firemen, although wearing masks, were driven out by the intense heat and flame from the fire which had considerable headway when firefighters arrived.

HALE TYPE FZZ
Ready-to-Use Portable



The Hale Type FZZ Portable Pumping Unit is available in carrying frame, mounted on wheels or on rubber-cushioned steel channels. It will supply from draft, 60 GPM at 90 lbs. pump pressure; and 150 GPM at 30 lbs. Pumps two capable fire streams through 1½" lines with ½" tips.

View at bottom shows unit pumping foam. (Foam proportioner is available at slight extra cost.)



Write for FZZ folder to:

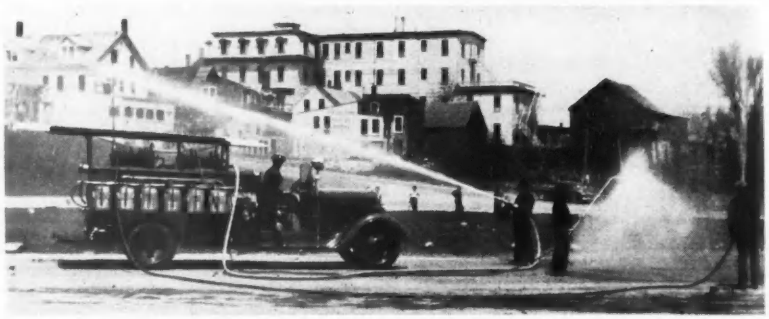
HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY
Conshohocken, Pa.

Specify
CAIRNS

For more than 110 years, the name "CAIRNS" on helmets and firemen's equipment has been a guarantee of "top quality." And with the most complete line in America to choose from, your every need can be supplied—with confidence that you will secure the utmost in time-tested value. CAIRNS HELMETS can be had in leather, aluminum or "FLINTFLEX." CAIRNS EQUIPMENT has been "regulation" in most fire departments, in America and abroad, for over a century. Write for Catalog No. 330.

CAIRNS & BROTHER
Outfitters to Firemen Since 1836
(ALLWOOD), CLIFTON, N. J.

Rockland, Maine, Tank Truck Equipped for Varied Service

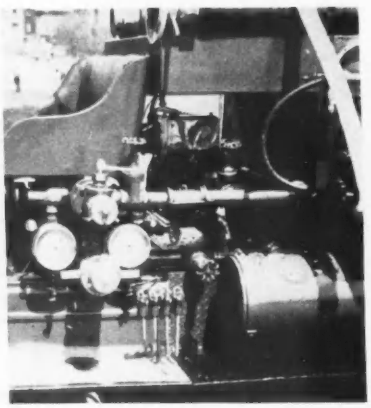


Two 200 ft. booster reels and a 150 ft. 1½-in. line are supplied from the 520 gallon tank by either of two pumps. There are three fog applicators, a hip-pack foam applicator, liquid foam, and a fog type foam nozzle. The truck also tows a trailer carrying 1250 ft. of 1½-in. hose.

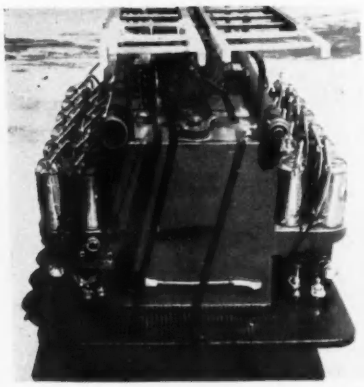
CHIEF Van E. Russell at Rockland, Maine, has a new tank truck unit with both midship and portable pumps responding to all alarms. In the large rural area served by the department where long hose lines are the rule this unit will go into action with water and foam in either solid stream or fog pattern while other units are laying lines.

The truck should also prove of value in fighting major fires in a congested area of frame buildings with wooden roofs, where many small spot fires can be anticipated which cannot be readily knocked down with standard heavy duty pumping units.

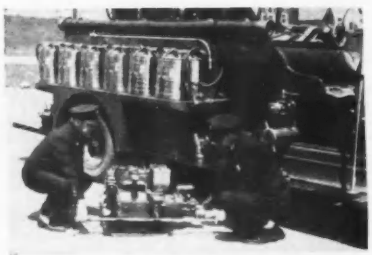
While the tank unit was not constructed for brush or grass fires only, it fits in perfectly for this important service with water tank, back pack pumps, portable pump, water thieves and other standard forest fire tools.



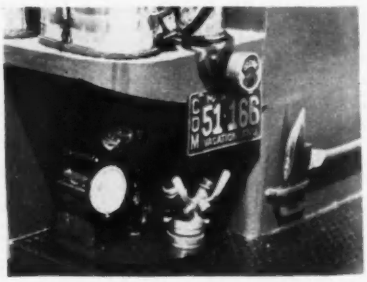
A 400 gpm rotary pump and 100 gpm demountable pump are attached to a manifold with suitable valve arrangement so that either pump can operate separately.



Rear of apparatus showing 24 5-gallon brass Indian pump tanks, two sizes of suction hose, ladder mounting for 28 ft. extension and 14 ft. roof ladders and booster reels.

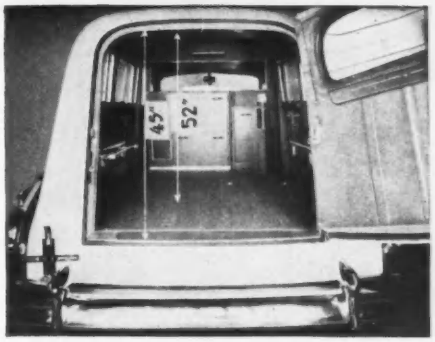


The 100 gpm 4-cylinder portable pump is demountable in a few seconds and is also arranged to provide streams from the tank while the truck is in motion.



Two revolving tables make various appliances and connections readily accessible. The truck carries enough equipment to keep 27 men busy.

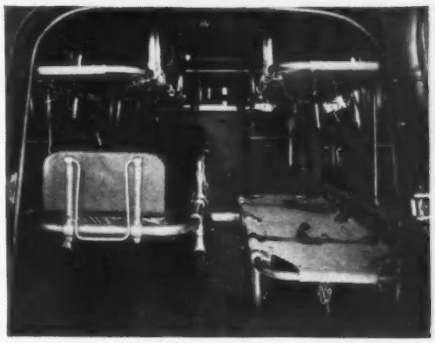
TWO TRADE MARKS OF DISTINCTION
COMBINED IN S & S AMBULANCES



More Inside Headroom and Higher Rear Door Loading Clearance. Inside Height—52". Height at rear door opening—45".

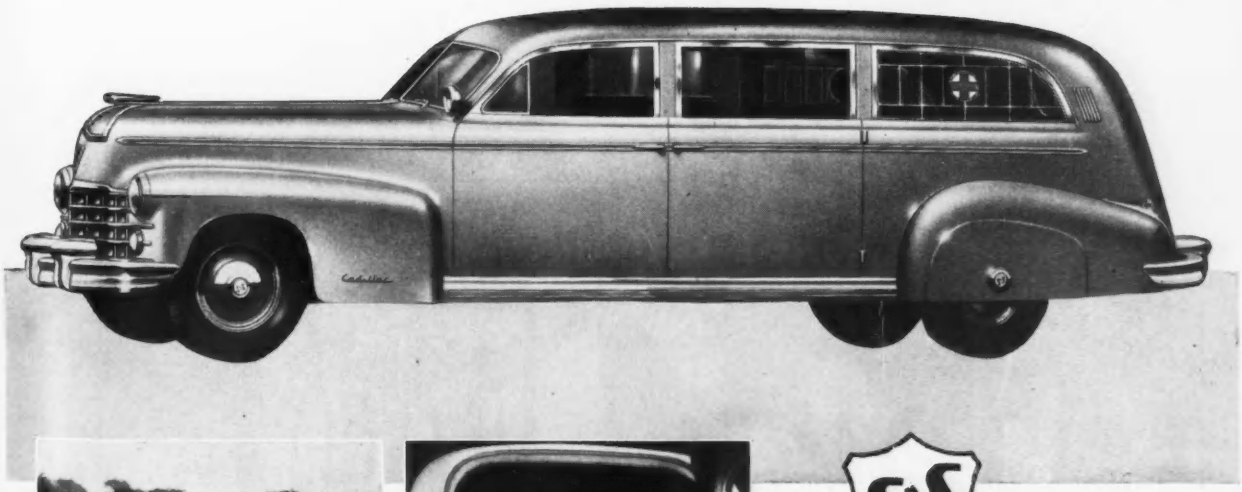
In styling, in utility, in inside roominess, in its Hi Strength Steel Construction, in lasting service—the S & S Kensington Ambulance stands supreme.

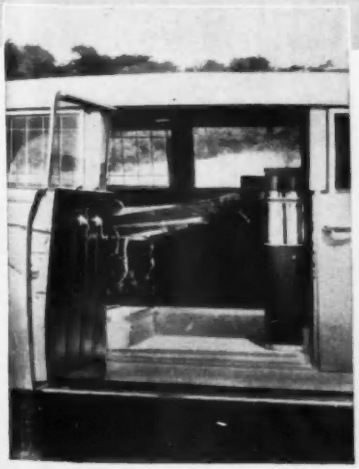
Get the Best — Get S & S



Four Patient Capacity

THE HESS & EISENHARDT COMPANY
Builders of Sayers & Scovill Ambulances
Rossmoyne (Cincinnati), Ohio





S&S DELUXE
Kensington

Entrance Well at Side Door

A Special Convenient Rear Step

CARPENTER LIGHTS

HIGH POWER PORTALITE

The finest dry battery portable light made. Mile range. Powerful searchlight beam for 8 to 10 continuous hours. Instantly ready for any fire. Diameter 6". Size 14" high x 10" x 6". Only 9 lbs.

Write For Folder

"MasterLight-Makers for 34 Years"

CARPENTER MFG. CO.

168 MASTER-LIGHT BLDG.
BOSTON - 45 -
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

CIRCUL-AIR

FIRE HOSE DRYER

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

New 24-page booklet shows illustrations and plans of smart, new, functionally designed fire stations — made possible only because Circul-Air is compact and has proven to be the most efficient drying method ever used.

Your free copy is available.

THE CIRCUL-AIR CORPORATION
575 East Milwaukee Street
DETROIT 2 ✧ MICHIGAN

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Every member receives a handsome membership certificate illustrating the history of fire protection.

THE increase in dues of the National Fire Protection Association from $10 to $12.50 has not noticeably affected the membership of the Volunteer Fire Company Section of the NFPA. Members of the section no doubt realize that FIREMEN magazine is a special service to the fire department personnel enrolled in the NFPA, in addition to publications sent to all members who pay the same $12.50 dues.

Membership in the Volunteer Fire Company Section entitles each volunteer fire company, volunteer fire department or industrial fire brigade to ten copies of FIREMEN and a set of other NFPA publications available to all associate members. If more than ten men want FIREMEN, the additional cost remains at $1 per year for each man in excess of the ten subscriptions furnished.

At the present time the membership in the Section stands at 1,379 fire companies with 21,544 men enrolled.

New members of the Volunteer Fire Company Section are:

Baldwin Community Fire Prot. Assn., Baldwin, Ill.
Burbank Manor Fire Protection District, Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence Fire Dept., Lawrence, Ind.
Mad River Twp. Fire Dept., Dayton 3, Ohio.
Manasquan Fire Dept., Manasquan, N. J.
Town of Merritton, County of Lincoln, Ontario.
Norwell Fire Dept., Norwell, Mass.
Trustees Colwood Fire Prot. Dist., Victoria, B. C.
Vermilion on the Lake Fire Dept., Vermilion, Ohio.

National Fire Protection Association, International

Associate Membership

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY SECTION ($12.50 annual dues) Eligible:

(1) all bona fide volunteer fire organizations in any community.

(2) all fire departments and companies in communities of less than 25,000 population.

(3) all industrial fire brigades.

Member volunteer fire companies receive ten copies of FIREMEN magazine each month, mailed to the homes of individual firemen. Beyond the ten, additional copies of FIREMEN cost $1 per year.

Volunteer Fire Company Section members, receive, at their headquarters, one copy of all publications sent to NFPA associate members.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP ($12.50 annual dues) Eligible: Individual fire department officers, firemen, and others interested in fire safety. NFPA associate members in the fire service receive: one copy of FIREMEN magazine monthly, the NFPA **Quarterly**, the monthly **News Letter**, technical standards, popular bulletins and posters.

All associate members have one vote in Association affairs.

Courtesy of WNYF, *N.Y.F.D. official publication.*

EASIER, FASTER HANDLING WITH COMPACT, FLEXIBLE BWH FIRE HOSE

Even-folding, flat-cured BWH Fire Hose stores so compactly in the truck, it's possible to carry longer lengths in less space. And that extra "reach" may mean everything in a crisis!

Originators of modern fire hose, BWH still leads the parade of progress in developing fire hose improvements. No other hose is easier to handle, or more rugged and long lasting.

The sales agent for BWH Fire Hose in most communities is the General Detroit Corporation, famous for years as experts in fire apparatus. Dependable BWH and "General" service are therefore combined, to bring you the best possible equipment to meet your city's particular needs.

Look for the "General" trade-mark in the classified section of your phone book — call your "General" representative next time your city needs fire hose.

BWH
"BOSTON FIRE JACKET" HOSE
Double Jacket

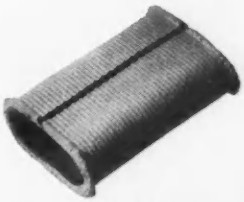
Carefully pressure tested and inspected. Really rugged, yet surprisingly flexible. For cities that want the best.

BWH
"PARAMOUNT" HOSE
Double Jacket

Famous for its flexibility, long life, dependable ruggedness. Made of fine materials.

BWH
"MILO" HOSE
Single Jacket

Big value for communities where light service hose answers. Durable, long lasting, easy to handle.



BWH
"UNDERWRITERS" HOSE
Single or Double Jacket

Made in strict accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters' specifications. Labeled or unlabeled.

NOW! *Distributors of famous*
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER CO.
Municipal Fire Hose

THE GENERAL DETROIT CORP.
DETROIT 7, MICHIGAN
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • ATLANTA • CHICAGO • DALLAS
Subsidiary:
THE GENERAL PACIFIC CORP.
LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE

There is ONLY ONE Leaning Tower of Pisa and there is ONLY ONE

INDIAN FIRE PUMP

For fire fighting speed and efficiency you can't beat *INDIAN FIRE PUMPS*. Long the choice of fire departments, foresters, factories and farmers, they "have what it takes" to stop a fire before it gets out of control. Use either clear water or wetting agents in the 5-gal. tank coated inside with asphaltic base paint. Be sure you have enough *INDIAN FIRE PUMPS* to handle all emergencies. Protect property and save lives with these famous fire fighters.

Write for our latest catalog. It is in full color and tells all about *INDIAN FIRE PUMPS*.

Indian Fire Pumps are available with either solid brass or galvanized tanks.

D. B. SMITH & CO.

410 Main Street UTICA 2, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCHES

Hercules Equipment & Rubber Co.
435 Brannan St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Roy C. Davis Co.
617 East 3rd Street
Los Angeles 13, Calif.

Hill & Mine Supply Co.
2700 Fourth Ave. South
Seattle, Wash.

Fred E. Barnett Co.
600 Spring St.
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Fred E. Barnett Co.
2005 S. E. 8th Ave.
Portland, Oregon

CANADIAN AGENTS:

Bingham & Nebbs Equip. Co.
395 W. 5th Ave.
Vancouver, Canada

Duke Equipment Co.
297 Duke St.
Montreal 5, Canada

Coming Events

August 2-7. Instructors' Training Course at La Grande, Oregon.

August 2-6. 10th Annual Pennsylvania Fire School at Lewistown.

August 16-21. Instructor's Training School at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

August 16-27 Annual Florida State Fire College to be held in Ocala.

September 4-5. New Hampshire Fire School at the University of New Hampshire, Durham.

September 7-10. Maryland Fire College at College Park.

September 7-11. Ohio State Fourth Short Course in Fire Administration to be held at Ives Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus.

North Carolina Fire College

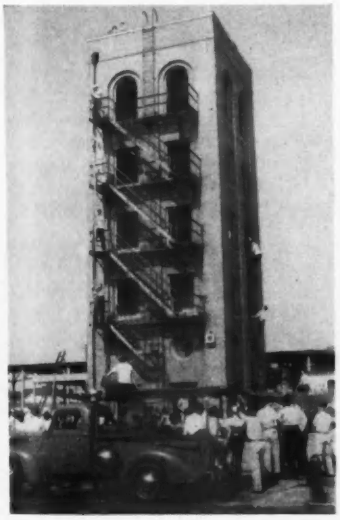
THE oldest continuous state-wide firemen's training program in the United States, held its 1948 sessions at Durham, North Carolina, June 16–18. The North Carolina firemen's training program started in 1914 as an itinerant program under the direction of State Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell, who had become the first paid fire chief in the State when he became Chief at Raleigh in 1912.

In 1929, the Fire College adopted the present plan of holding annual sessions at one of the larger cities of the State having adequate training facilities. This year Chief C. L. Cox and his snappy Durham firemen were hosts and provided an excellent drill team for demonstration drills. Both paid and volunteer firemen attended from all parts of the state. Most of the leaders in the North Carolina fire service are graduates of past sessions of the school.

Morning and evening sessions were devoted to fire college class instructions held at the Durham armory and at the county court house. Each afternoon was devoted to drill sessions at the Durham drill tower, with classes of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year men working simultaneously on the four sides of the structure under instructors from leading fire departments of the State. Each class was divided into squads of approximately fire company size and every man performed each job called for in his particular part of the four-year training course. Careful attendance records were kept and men were awarded certificates for attendance at the lectures and at drill sessions. Men completing the four-year course received diplomas at impressive graduation exercises that preceeded a dance at the Durham armory.

North Carolina Drill School

Chief C. L. Cox of Durham, host to the North Carolina Fire College confers with State Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell, Director of the Fire College since 1914.



Simultaneous activity at Durham, N. C., drill tower. One squad hosts line up fire escape with pike pole, while another climbs pompier (scaling) ladders.

Durham firemen use aerial ladder and hose roller to lower man from window on stretcher improvised from short ladder.

TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO PROFITS
$84.00 A WEEK FROM 2 SALES A DAY

***Sell* RANDOLPH Fire Extinguishers**

Every building holds a prospect — Homes, Boats, Cars, Garages, Gas Stations, Shops, Laundries, Farms, Hotels, Stores, Factories.

THEY WANT A RANDOLPH with its panic-proof trigger action that smothers the fire instantly in a snowy blanket of carbon dioxide. No mess, no water, no damage, even to food. It evaporates without a trace.

YOU CAN QUALIFY for exclusive territory to sell the famous, nationally advertised Randolph used by leading industrial concerns everywhere.

Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories

Quick profits await those who act at once. Four sales a day net $168.00 a week. Write today for full or part-time plan, territories, demonstration kit, etc. Don't delay.

RANDOLPH LABORATORIES, Inc.
5 EAST KINZIE STREET **CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS**

PROPELLO-RAY *LIGHT*

Simultaneously alerting pedestrians and all traffic . . . while insuring safety to your vehicle and crew . . . the compelling effect of the Propello-Ray's roving blade of red light gets you *through*.

Double action means quicker re-action—for the natural warning of red is intensified in the Propello-Ray Light by a sweeping, rotating beam that can't be ignored.

Any hour . . . any season . . . the urgency of your call is dramatically announced with scintillating silence . . . there are no noisy gears or complicated parts in the high candlepower, sealed-beam Propello-Ray Light. All moving parts are handsomely encased in streamlined chrome weather-proof housing to guarantee dependable, satisfying service.

FEDERAL ENTERPRISES, Inc.
formerly **FEDERAL ELECTRIC CO., Inc.**
8717 SOUTH STATE STREET • CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS

MIDWESTERN
Protective Clothing
for Men of Action!

Here's Protection and Comfort in Your Hazardous Work of Safeguarding Life and Property Against FIRE!

Modern fire fighting calls for *specialized* protective clothing . . . clothing that safeguards the fireman's life on every run . . . clothing that enables him to use his equipment to the fullest advantage.

Every Midwestern product combines the thoughts and suggestions of practical Fire Chiefs and firemen from every section of the country . . . and every purchaser profits from years of Midwestern research and experience. That is why the famous Mackinaw Coat and other Midwestern clothing have embodied in their design every feature necessary for the protection and comfort of firemen.

In our vast selection of crude rubber materials you will find a type of fabric suitable for your climate and needs. The softness and flexibility in the high-grade materials used are your assurance of long time service and comfort. Many Fire Chiefs are now including Midwestern clothing in their regular yearly budget and by placing your order early you can be assured of this adequate protection when needed.

For complete information have your Midwestern dealer show you our new garments now manufactured from crude rubber compounds. A letter to the factory will also bring you material samples for your inspection.

We now have available: White, Ivory and Brown crude rubber coats for Chiefs, Assistants and other officers; also all sizes short and ¾ length felt lined Firemen's boots for immediate shipment.

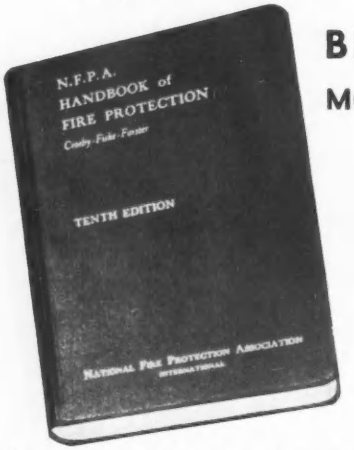
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

MIDWESTERN MFG. CO. MACKINAW ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of the Famous **MACKINAW Coats**

NEW EDITION NOW READY!

Crosby-Fiske-Forster. Handbook of Fire Protection



BIGGER—BETTER
MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

1500 Larger Pages
40% More Text
Copiously Illustrated
Handsomely Bound

PRICE: $9.50

This is a **new** book — not just a revision of the 1941 edition. Completely reset in easy-to-read type on larger pages with hundreds of illustrations, it is attractively and solidly bound in red fabrikoid. Every chapter contains new information including significant wartime developments. Like its distinguished predecessors, the Tenth Edition presents in compact form the essential information on fire prevention and fire protection. It represents a full two years' work by the NFPA staff, supplemented by that of over 100 expert consultants. The Handbook is authoritative, the best current thought of experts.

Order your copy today from

National Fire Protection Association
60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.

New York State Fire Training Program Offered to Counties

DETAILS of state assistance for volunteer firemen's training programs were announced in June by Thomas W. Ryan, Director of the State Division of Safety. Through Chief Thomas H. Coates of the State Bureau of Fire Mobilization and Control, the Division of Safety has informed the chairmen of the Boards of Supervisors in every county that the state will assist programs organized on a county basis.

Each county, not having done so, is urged to adopt a resolution establishing a fire training school in accordance with provisions of existing state laws applying to counties and to create a county advisory board on firemen's training to be composed of "representatives of the municipalities, fire districts and fire organizations in each county." Through the advisory board the Division of Safety will be able to maintain contact with each county program.

Counties may arrange training programs to suit their local needs, but the state will furnish instructor training courses and will assist in qualifying instructors. A course for instructors at state expense has been arranged for at the Rochester, New York Fire College, available to county fire instructors.

BOOKLET DISCUSSES FIRE DOORS

AN interesting 16-page booklet on fire doors, entitled "No Fame, No Acclaim, Only Blame" is available from the National Metal Clad Door Association, 550 Ellicott Square, Buffalo 3, N. Y. The booklet points out the fine record of achievement of fire doors that so often goes unsung. It also gives data on fire door tests and limitations and points out the advantages of labeled fire door assemblies as against those that do not meet NFPA and National Board of Fire Underwriters' standards.

Northwestern Pennsylvania Firemen Plan 18th Convention

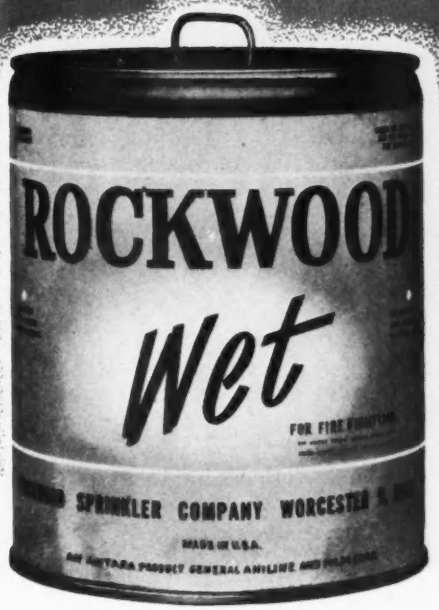
THE Northwestern Pennsylvania Firemen's Association composed of 52 fire companies from communities in the northwest area of the Keystone State are planning their 18th annual convention to be held at Conneaut Lake Park, Pennsylvania, August 26–28. Fire companies and fire rescue squads from Ohio, New York, and West Virginia have been invited to participate.

NFPA BOOKS

AN informative folder entitled "NFPA Books" is available from the NFPA Executive Office. This folder gives information on important NFPA books to help members select books for their fire protection library.

ROCKWOOD presents

A NEW WETTING LIQUID and NEW EQUIPMENT FOR AUTOMATICALLY FEEDING IT INTO FIRE HOSE LINES



Two newsworthy Rockwood developments are now being presented *hand-in-hand* to the fire departments of the country.

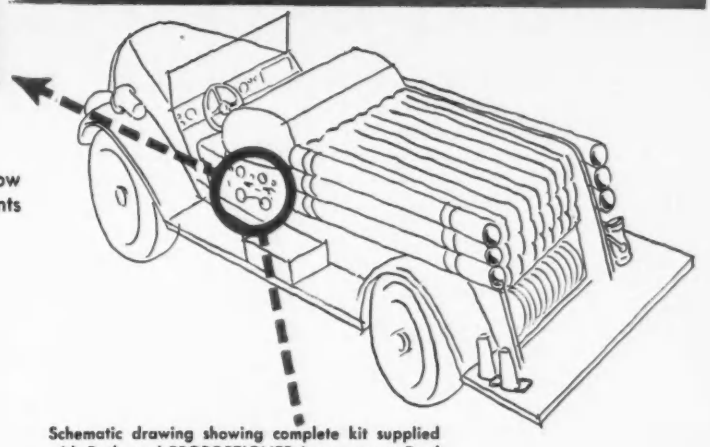
1. Rockwood WET — a new wetting liquid prepared specially for fire fighting. It will increase the fire extinguishing action of water thus making a little water go a long way.

2. Rockwood Automatic equipment for feeding Rockwood WET into your fire hose lines on your fire trucks. This is known as the Rockwood PROPORTIONER (across pump Dual A model). This new PROPORTIONER can also be used to automatically feed Rockwood mechanical foam liquid to your hose lines similar to the method used in proportioning the wetting liquid.

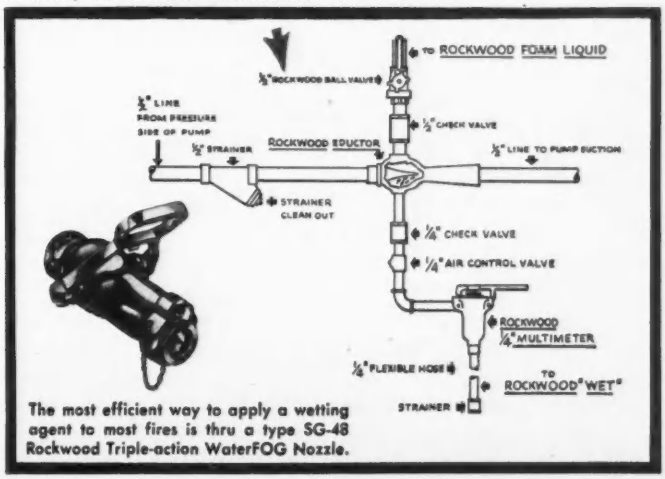
This combination of Rockwood WET and our new Automatic dual PROPORTIONER will help improve the fire fighting efficiency of your fire department. It will retain its remarkable penetrating action even at fire temperatures.

The new Rockwood PROPORTIONER handles wetting liquids efficiently and quickly.

Write for complete descriptive literature and prices.



Schematic drawing showing complete kit supplied with Rockwood PROPORTIONER (across pump Dual A model) with Rockwood MULTIMETER.



The most efficient way to apply a wetting agent to most fires is thru a type SG-48 Rockwood Triple-action WaterFOG Nozzle.

ROCKWOOD SPRINKLER COMPANY

54 HARLOW STREET WORCESTER 5, MASSACHUSETTS

Specialists in Fire Protection Engineering, Equipment and Installation since 1907

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

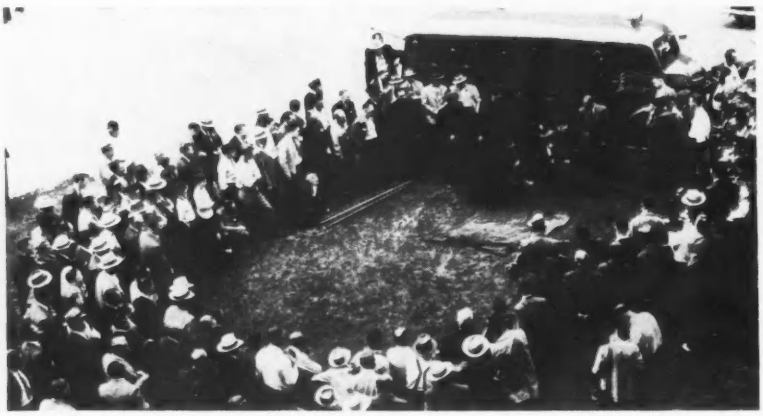
Alfco Silicon Bronze Fire Extinguishers

American-La France-Foamite Corp. of Elmira, N. Y. is announcing a complete new line of 2½-gallon resistance welded silicon bronze fire extinguishers to replace riveted and copper fabricated units of the same capacity. They are Soda-Acid; Foam; plain Water; and Anti-freeze Water types. The manufacturer claims them to be much stronger because the materials used has higher tensil strength.

Lighter in weight by 4½ pounds, the extinguishers are smartly styled, and are enhanced in appearance by the golden-hue of the highly polished Silicon Bronze.

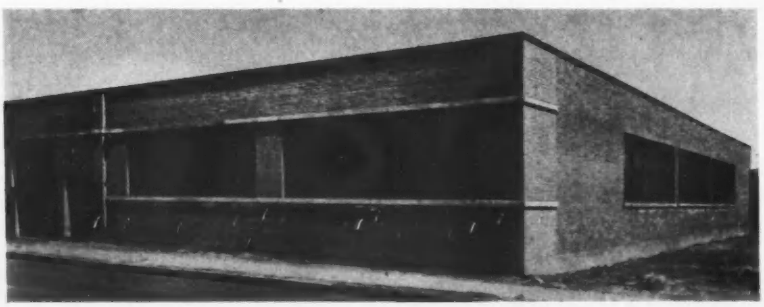
Additional features include resistance welded seams; welded hemispherical domes, tops and bottom; silver soldered elbow pads; projection welded hanger loop; new wider bottom handle; interchangeable caps, collars and gaskets; new spot welded name plates with identifying colors for each type unit; transparent plastic nozzle providing clear vision of passageway and greater resistance to accidental blows which could close passage of ordinary lead nozzles.

Free illustrated literature is available from American-La France-Foamite Corp. upon request.



The new rescue truck of the Highland Park, Mich., Fire department was used under the direction of Chief Frank Ford at the Michigan State Fire School held at Ann Arbor June 15-18 to demonstrate the latest methods in resuscitation, fire fighting, rescue, and salvage. This unit, mounted on a heavy duty Ford truck chassis, carries in readily accessible compartments two types of smoke masks, salvage covers, and clean-up tools. Included also are ropes, axes, saws, extra nozzles, oxygen and carbon-dioxide bottles, and first-aid kits. Fire fighting apparatus of the vehicle includes high-pressure fog equipment supplied by a John Bean pump at the rate of 60 gpm. Nozzle pressure is 650 psi with the truck engine operating at the low rate of 1250 rpm.

The Walter Kidde Company of Canada, Ltd., subsidiary of Walter Kidde & Company Inc., has purchased this new plant at 6975 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, for the manufacture of carbon-dioxide fire protection equipment. A modern automatic sprinkler system and carbon-dioxide flooding installation protect the building.



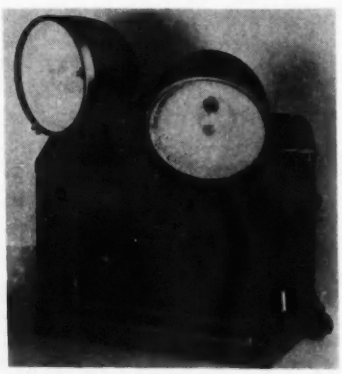
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American-Marsh Pumps, Inc.	11
John Bean Mfg. Co.	3
Cairns & Brother	14
Carpenter Mfg. Co.	16
The Circul-Air Corp.	16
W. S. Darley Co.	4
Federal Enterprises, Inc.	19
The Gamewell Co.	2
General Detroit Corp.	17
Hale Fire Pump Co.	14
Hess & Eisenhardt Co.	15
Mack Mfg. Corp.	24
Midwestern Mfg. Co.	20
Mine Safety Appliances Co.	23
Randolph Laboratories, Inc.	19
Rockwood Sprinkler Co.	21
D. B. Smith & Co.	18

When you write to advertisers, please mention FIREMEN

Electric Cord Co. Announces New Emergency Light

Announcement of the "Minuteman" emergency light has been made by the Electric Cord Company of 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. This unit supplies instant automatic light when the usual source of current fails. Each lamp head delivers about 100 watts and is capable of illuminating a given area for a period of five hours. The lamp heads are adjustable



to any position and may be removed from the unit for installation on walls, stairways, etc. When normal current is resumed, the lights automatically go out and a built-in charger restores power to the battery for the next emergency. Plugged into any electrical outlet in the lighting system, it is ready for emergency service.

FOR MODERN PROTECTION AND APPEARANCE...

M·S·A

Streamlined FIREMAN'S HELMET

Check these Features!

- √ One-piece, high pressure molded of laminated bakelite
- √ Tremendous resistance to fracture
- √ Best protection against electric shock
- √ Can't soften, swell or gain in weight
- √ Reinforcing crown ridge
- √ Self-ventilated, cool and comfortable

Better head protection and easy wearing comfort ride with the fireman on every run—stay with him on the job, and serve him every minute—when he wears the M.S.A. Streamlined Fireman's Helmet. This most popular modern helmet's correct proportions and streamlined design deflect the force of blows and bumps, keep hot water and embers from face and neck, add smartness on parade. Heat and moisture cannot soften or deteriorate the highly fracture-resistant shell. Write for the facts in Bulletin DX-5!

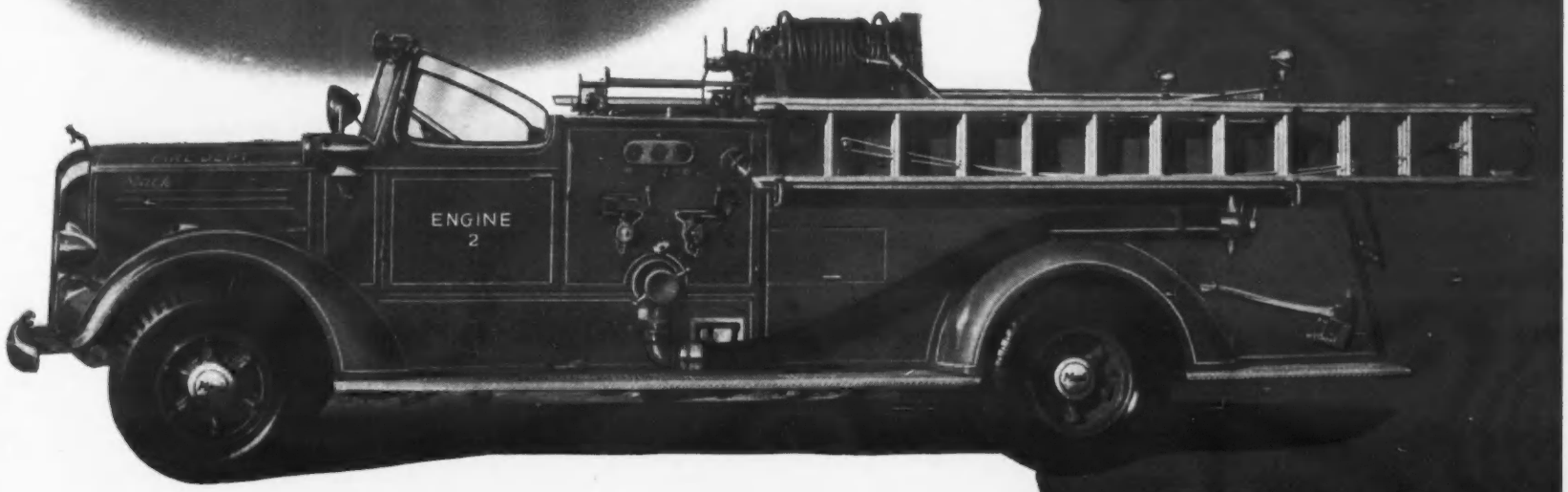
Soft leather sweatband
—adjustable crown hammock
—sturdy chinstrap!

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES CO. — EFFICIENCY · SERVICE · SAFETY — PITTSBURGH, PA.

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY
BRADDOCK, THOMAS AND MEADE STREETS PITTSBURGH 8, PA.
District Representatives in Principal Cities
In Canada: MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL CALGARY VANCOUVER NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

WITH PROGRESSIVE DEPARTMENTS THE *FIRST CHOICE* IS MACK!

OCEANSIDE'S NEWEST MACK — TYPE 85, 750-GALLON PUMPER — INCORPORATES SUCH FEATURES AS:



• Oceanside — home of the great U. S. Marine base, Camp Pendleton — is one of the fastest-growing cities in Southern California. With its growth have come increasing problems in fire protection. To meet these problems, Oceanside — like more than 1,000 other progressive American departments — has turned to Mack for the finest in fire apparatus.

Macks have won such nationwide choice because they best meet the needs of the fire departments and districts which they serve. Products of the greatest facilities in the fire apparatus field, Macks bear a deserved reputation for thoroughgoing craftsmanship and sound modern design.

When ordering new apparatus, remember this: you serve *your* community best when you *Modernize With Macks.*

Mack
FIRE APPARATUS

MACK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
Fire Apparatus Division, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Factory branches and dealers for parts and service in all principal cities. In Canada, Mack Trucks of Canada Ltd.

TRIPLE COMBINATION PUMPERS — 500 to 1500 GALLONS . . . SQUAD WAGONS . . . CITY SERVICE AND QUADRUPLE COMBINATION LADDER TRUCKS